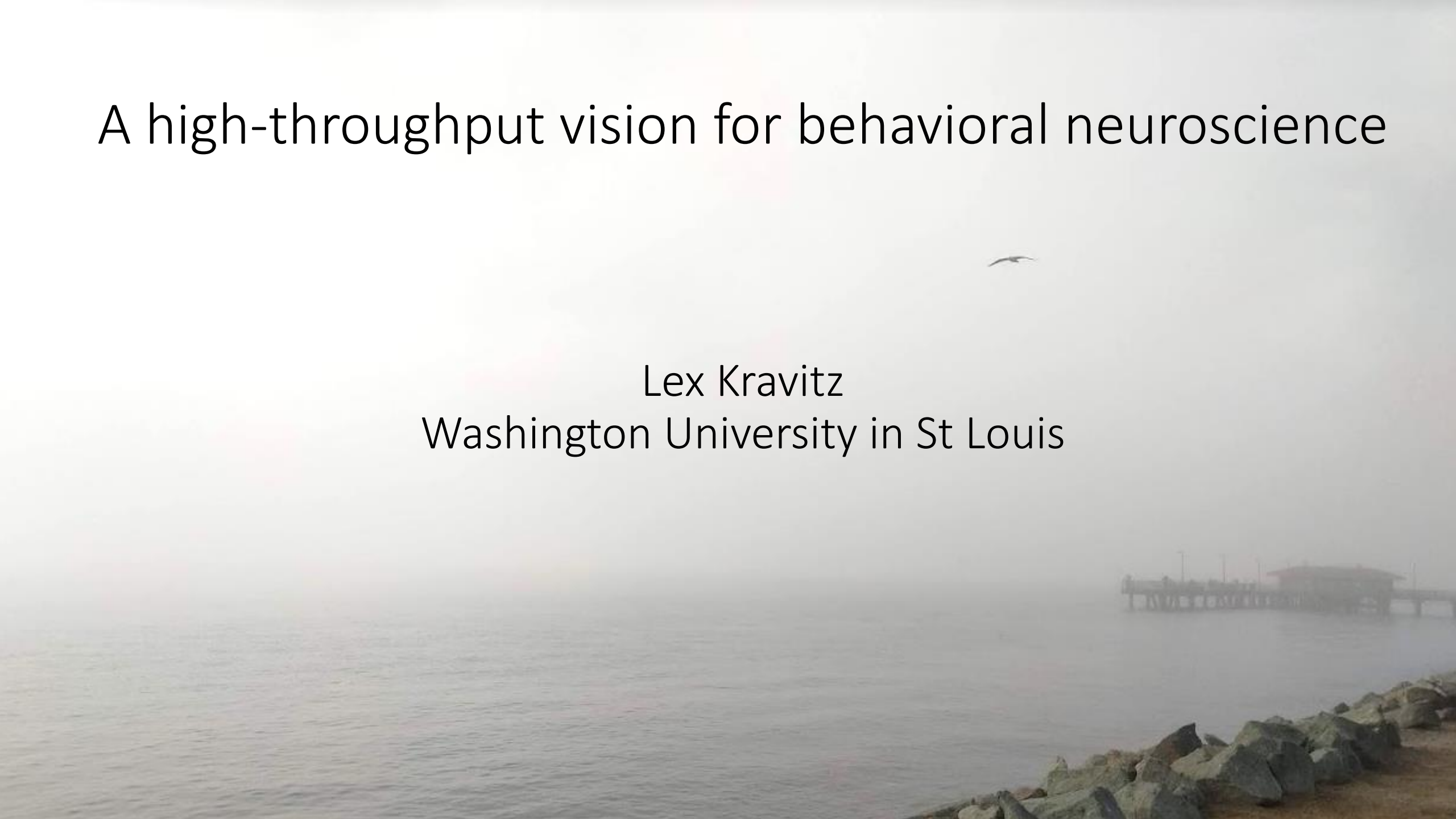


A high-throughput vision for behavioral neuroscience

Lex Kravitz
Washington University in St Louis

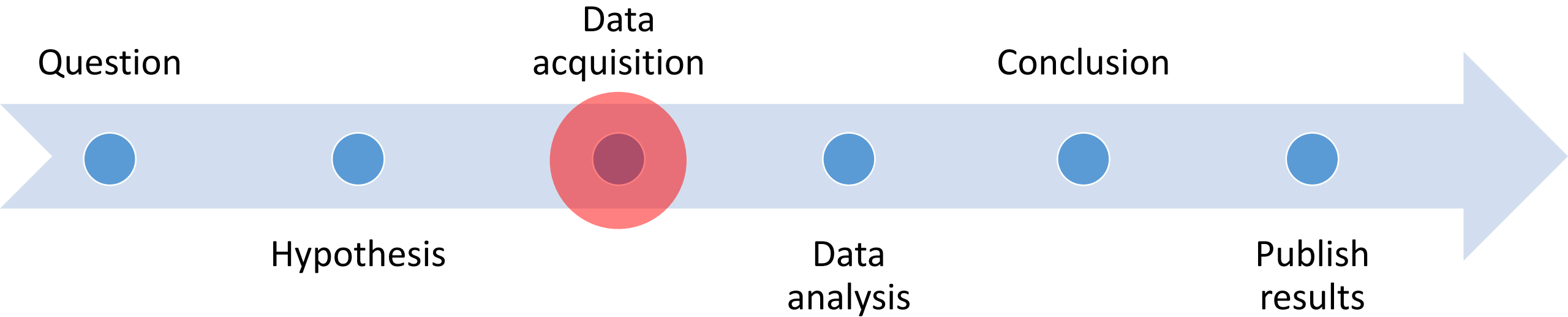


I have no conflicts of interest

This talk is available at:

<http://www.kravitzlab.com/talks/>

The idealized scientific process



Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience

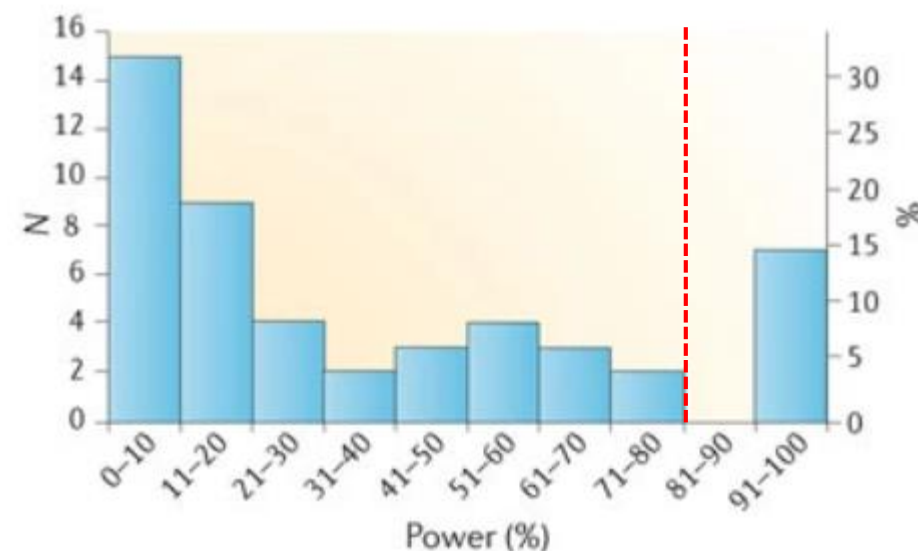
Katherine S. Button^{1,2}, John P. A. Ioannidis³, Claire Mokrysz¹, Brian A. Nosek⁴, Jonathan Flint⁵, Emma S. J. Robinson⁶ and Marcus R. Munafò¹

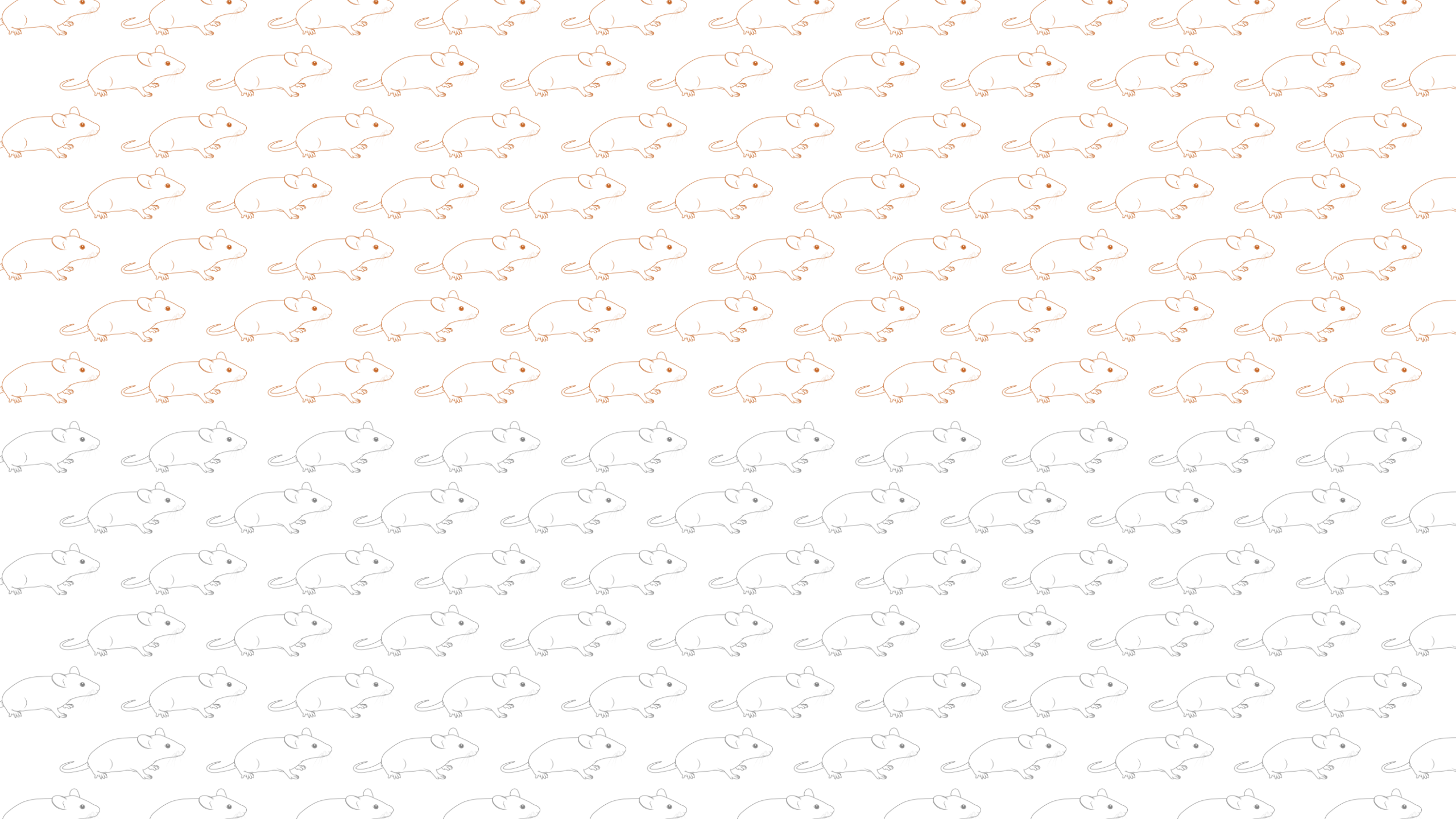
Abstract | A study with low statistical power has a reduced chance of detecting a true effect, but it is less well appreciated that low power also reduces the likelihood that a statistically significant result reflects a true effect. Here, we show that the average statistical power of studies in the neurosciences is very low. The consequences of this include overestimates of effect size and low reproducibility of results. There are also ethical dimensions to this problem, as unreliable research is inefficient and wasteful. Improving reproducibility in neuroscience is a key priority and requires attention to well-established but often ignored methodological principles.

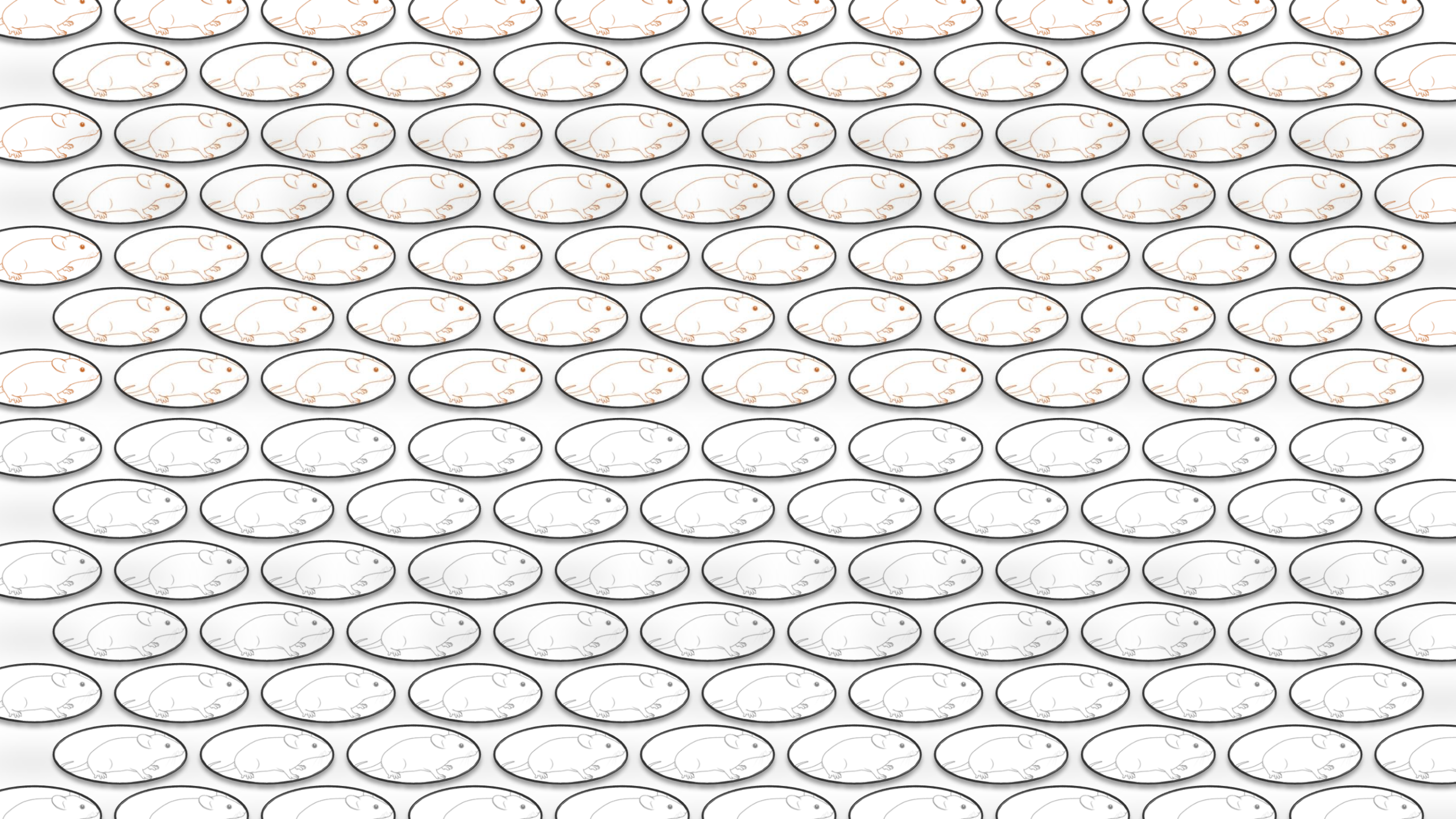
Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience

Katherine S. Button^{1,2}, John P. A. Ioannidis³, Claire Mokrysz¹, Brian A. Nosek⁴, Jonathan Flint⁵, Emma S. J. Robinson⁶ and Marcus R. Munafò¹

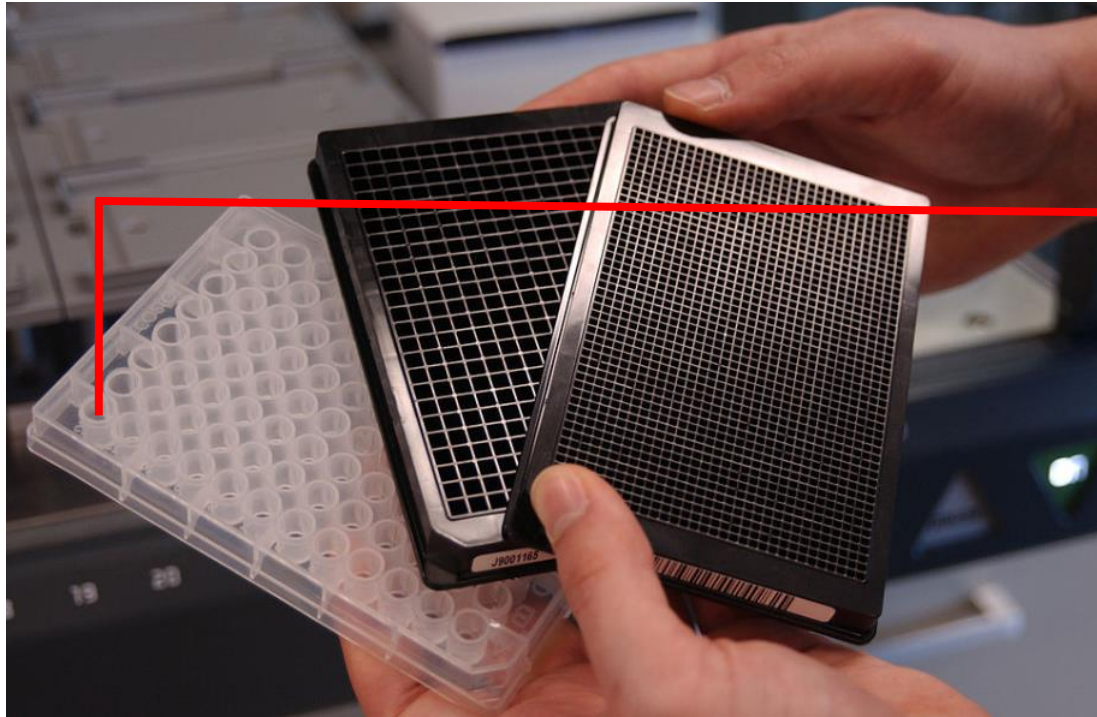
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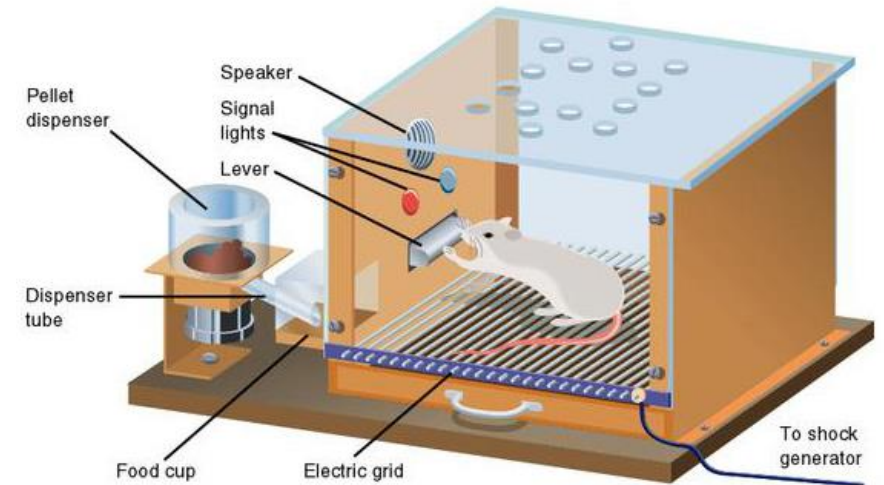




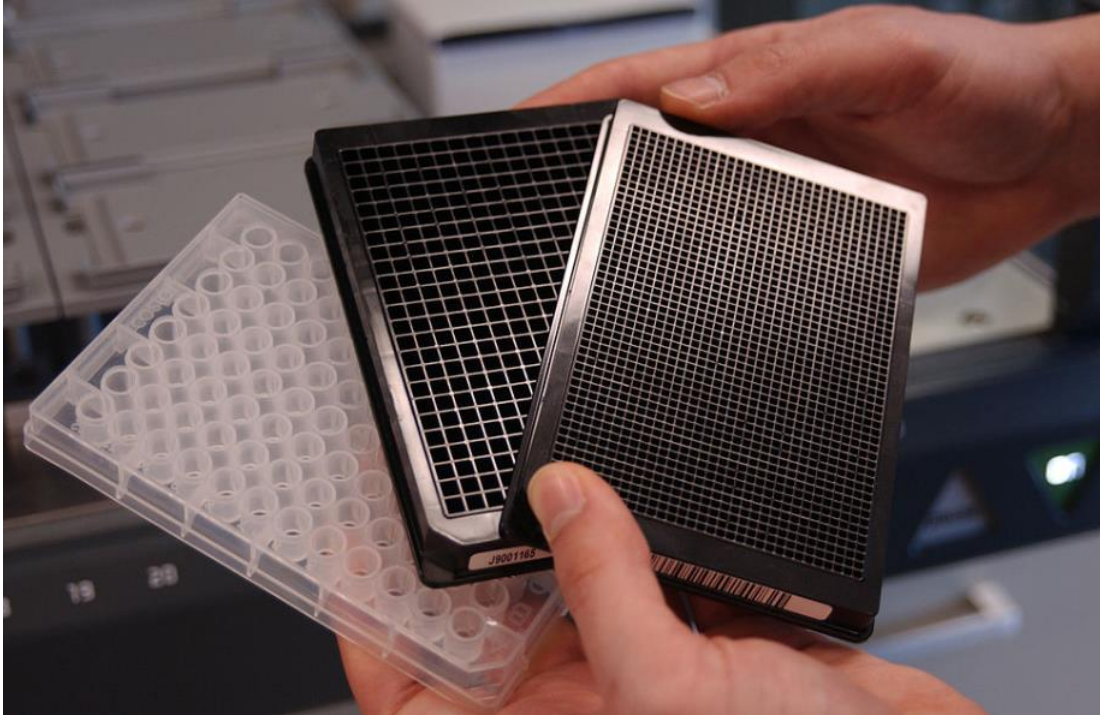
How have other scientific fields solved the power problem?



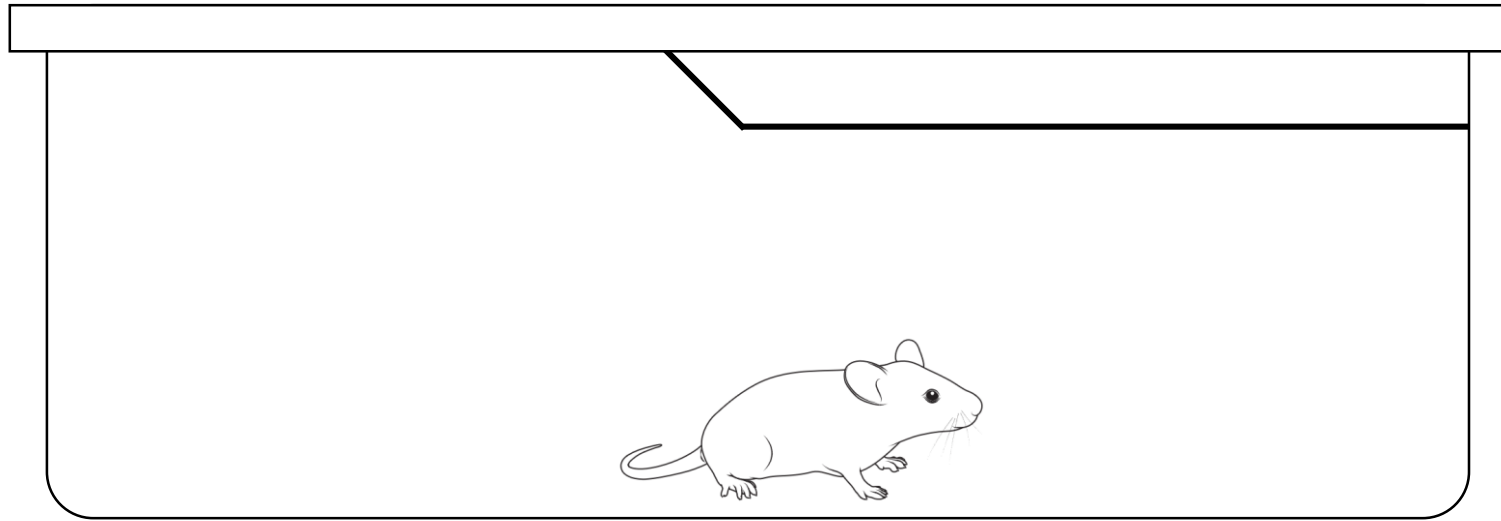
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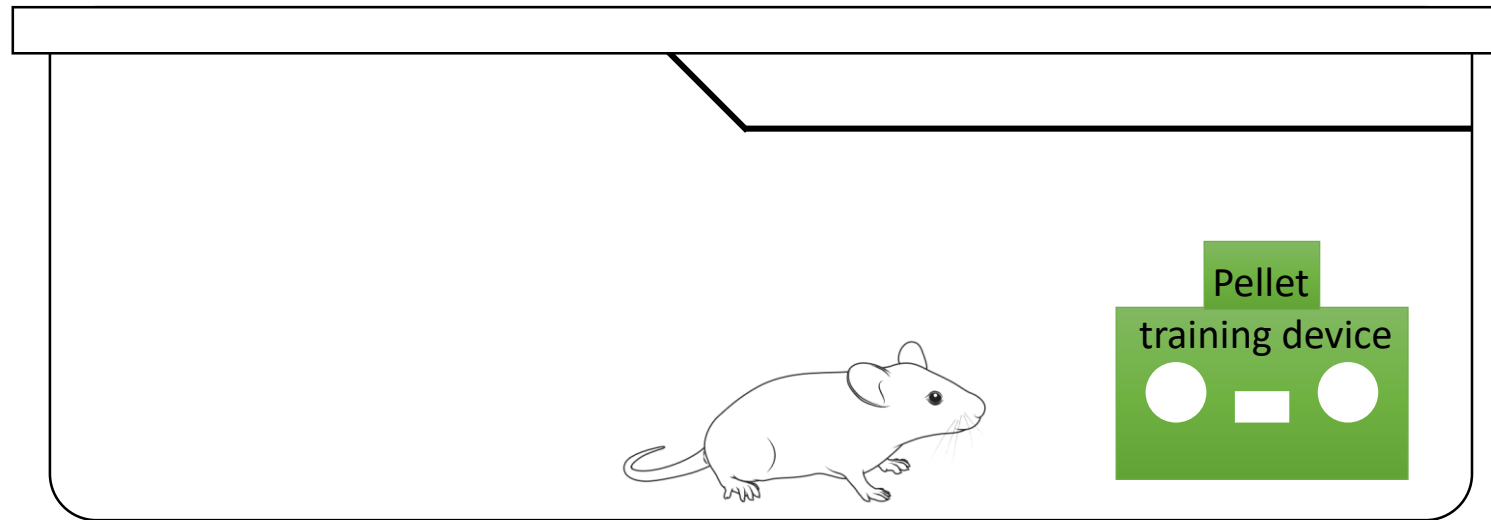
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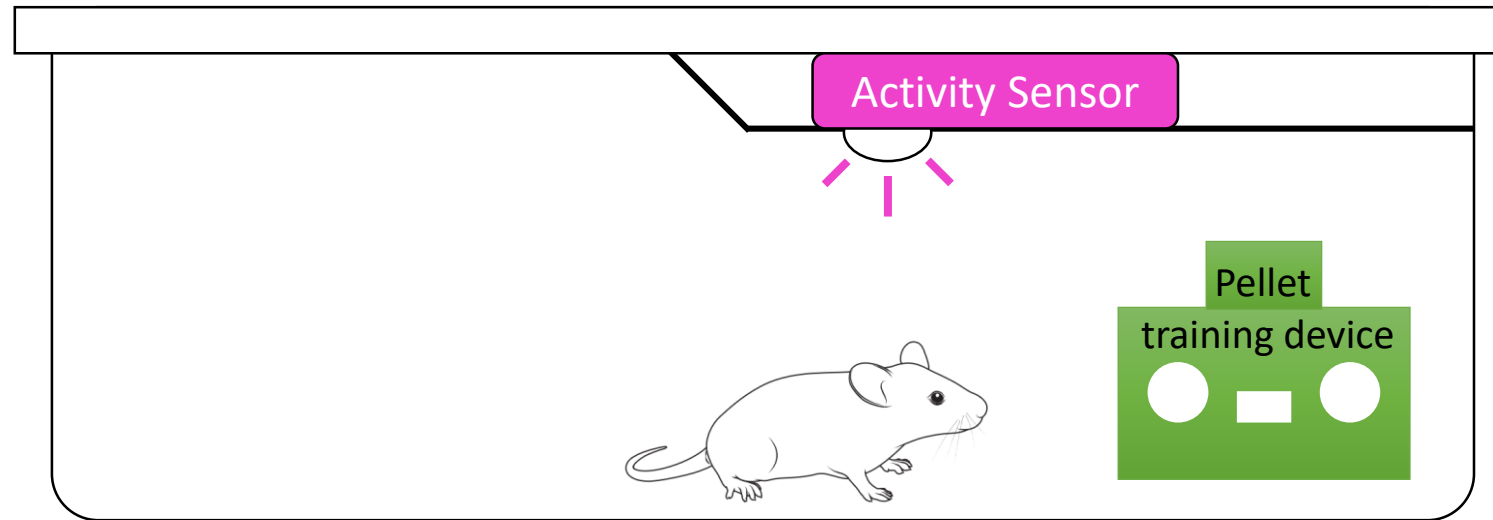
A home-cage vision for behavioral neuroscience



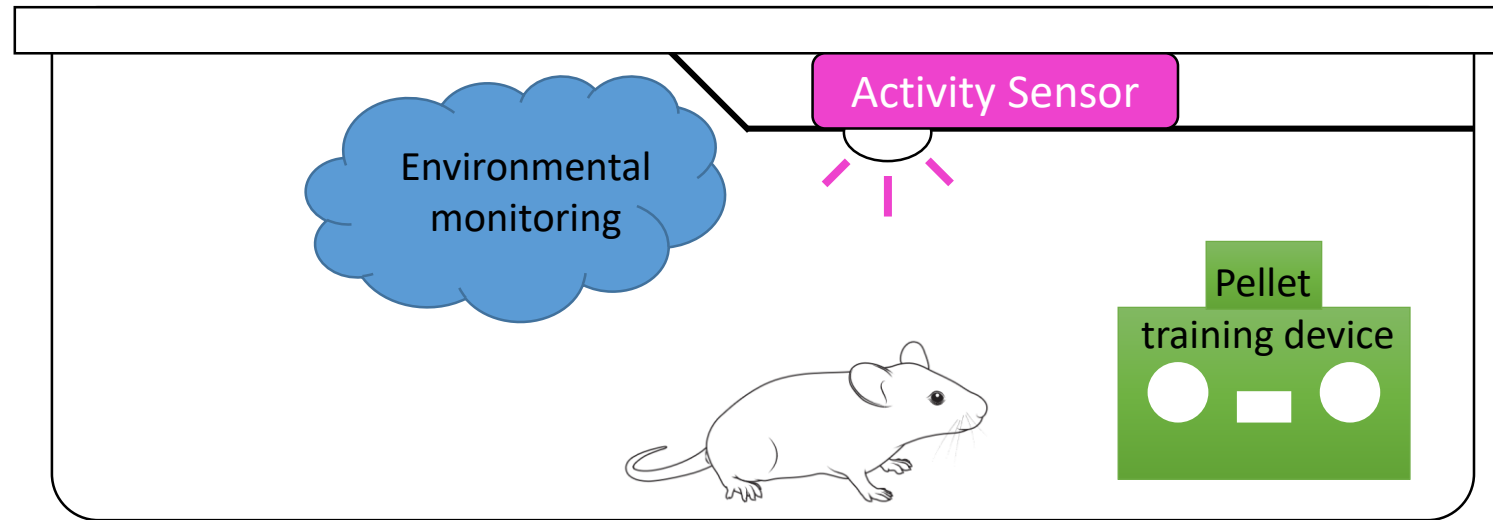
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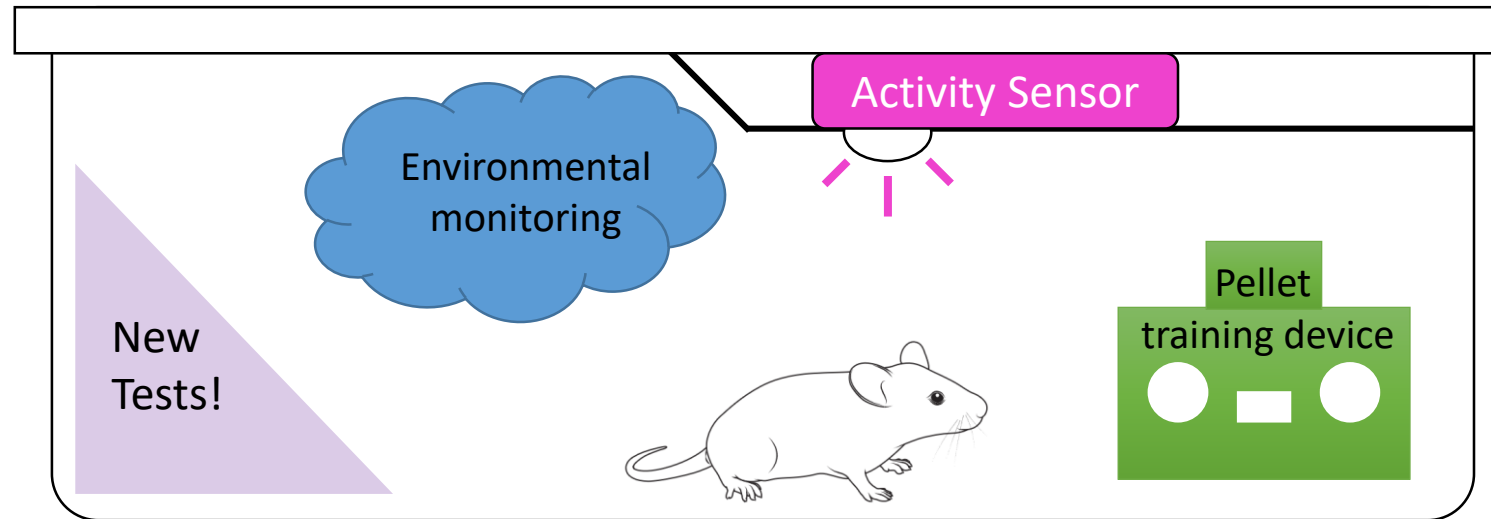
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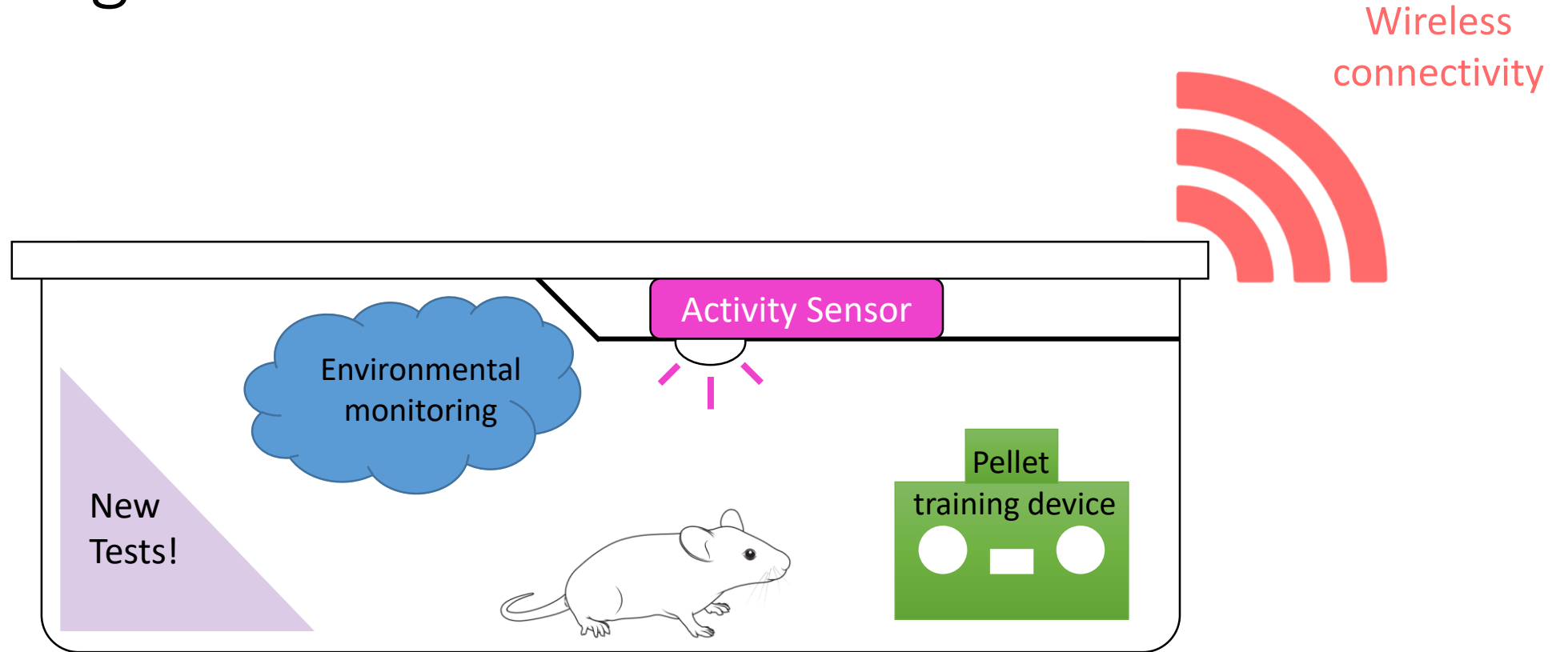
A home-cage vision for behavioral neuroscience



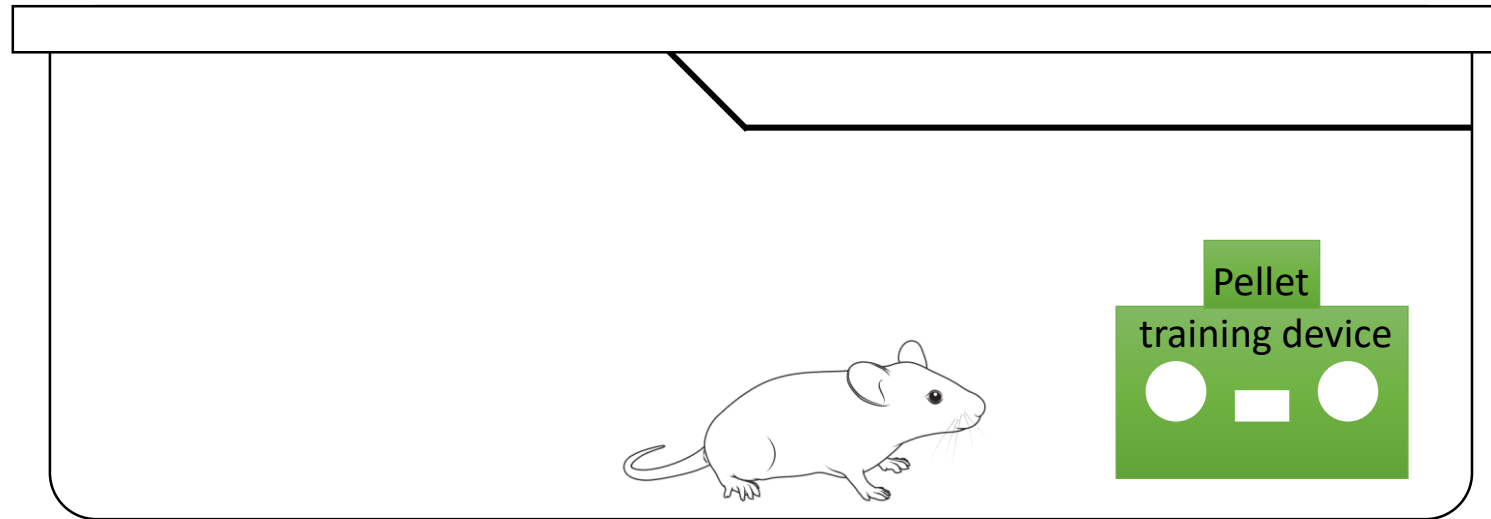
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A home-cage vision for behavioral neuroscience

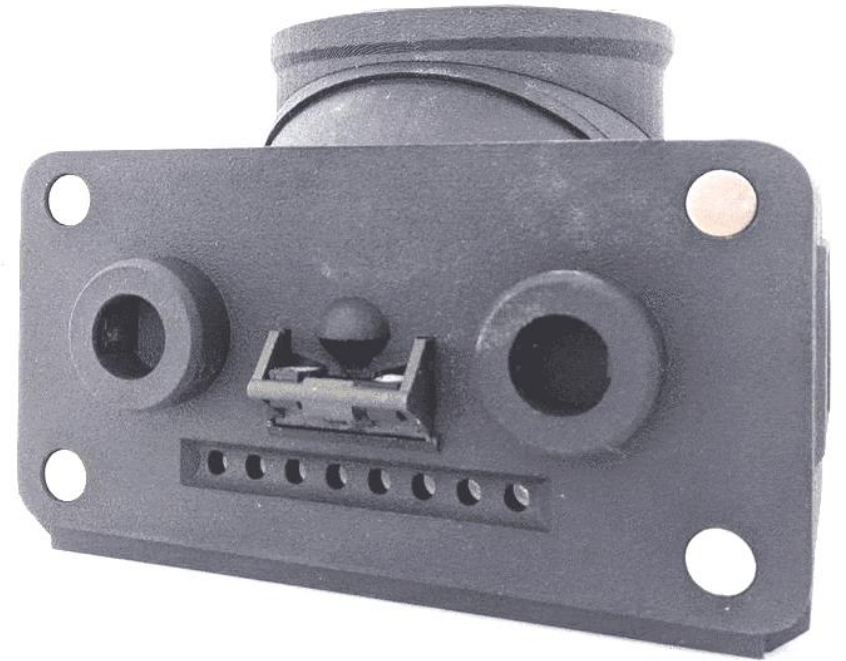
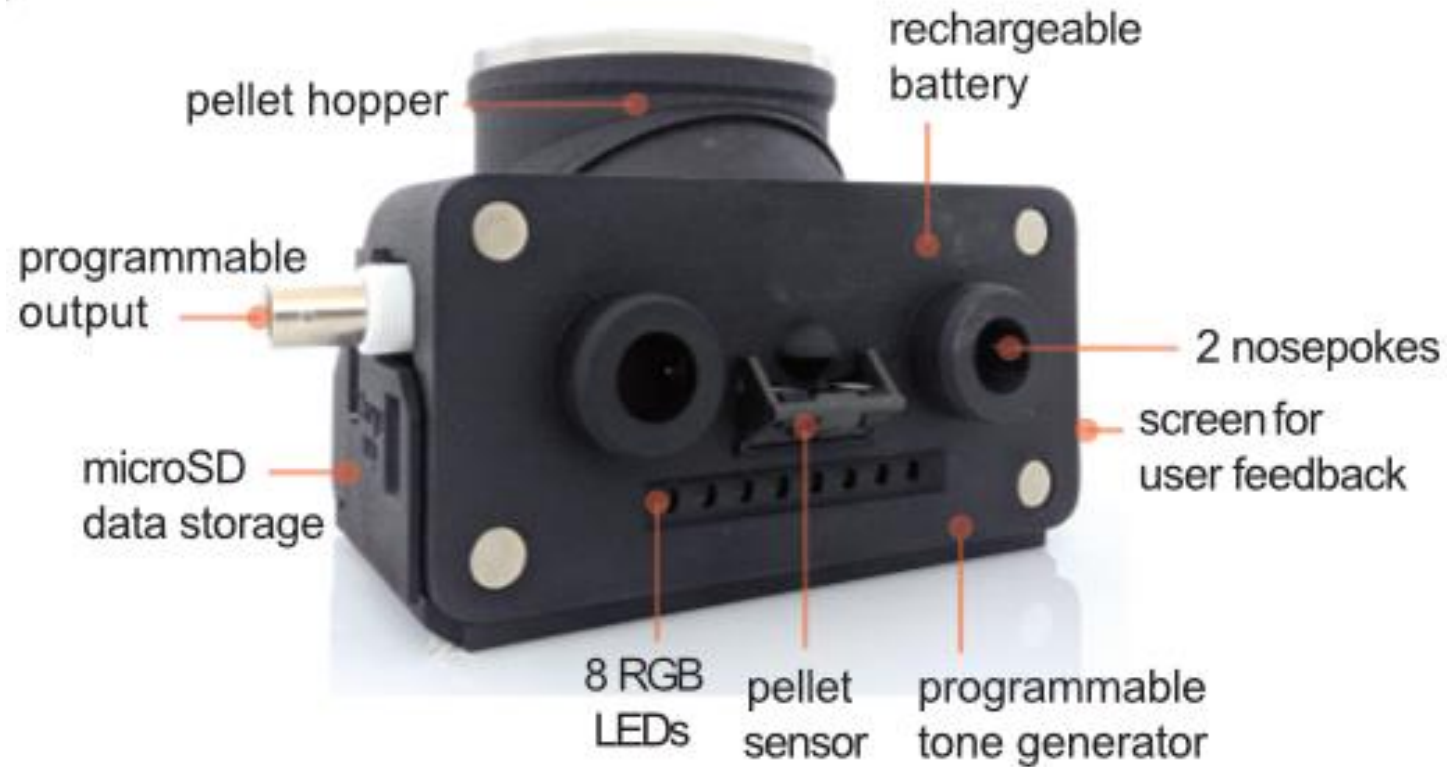


Feeding Experimentation Device version 3 (FED3)



Check out the original FED! Nguyen et al., J Neuroscience Methods, 2016

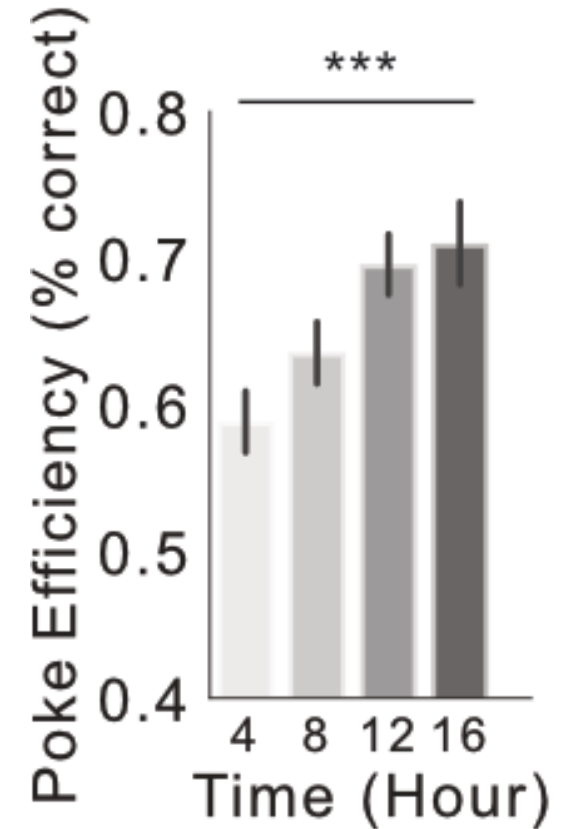
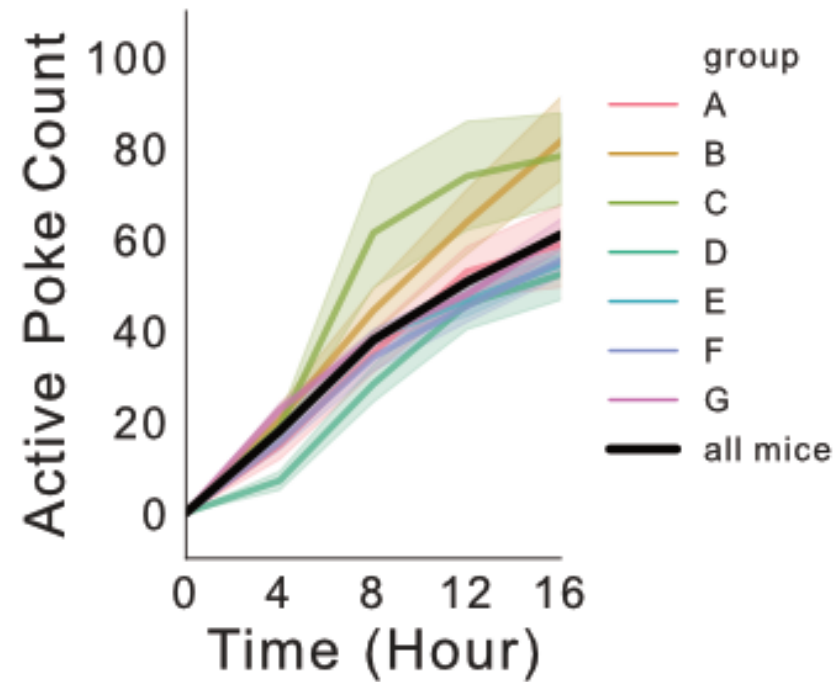
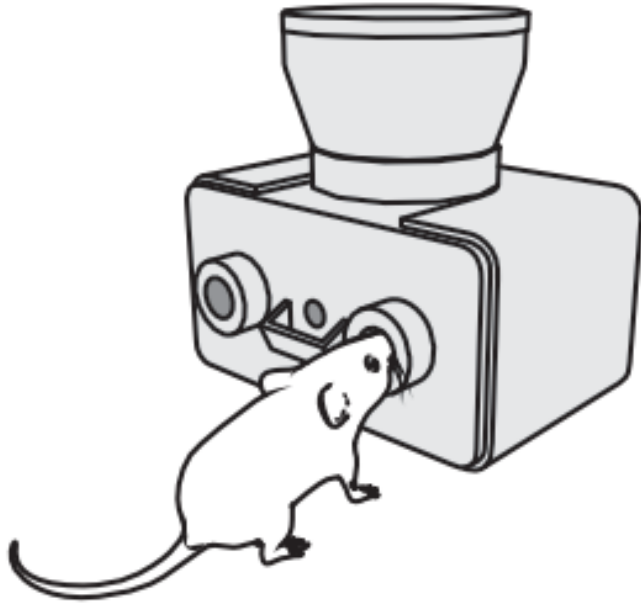
Feeding Experimentation Device version 3



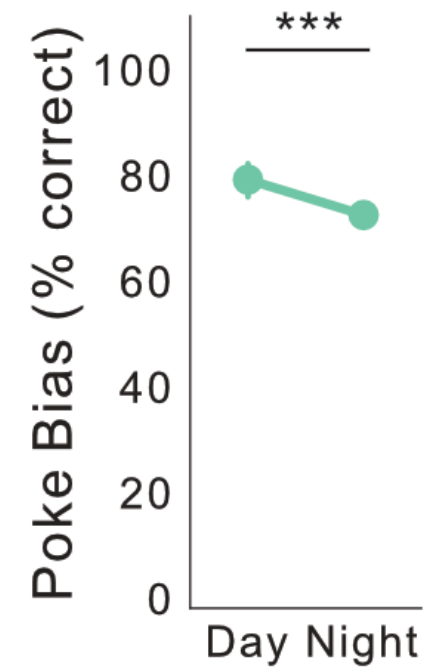
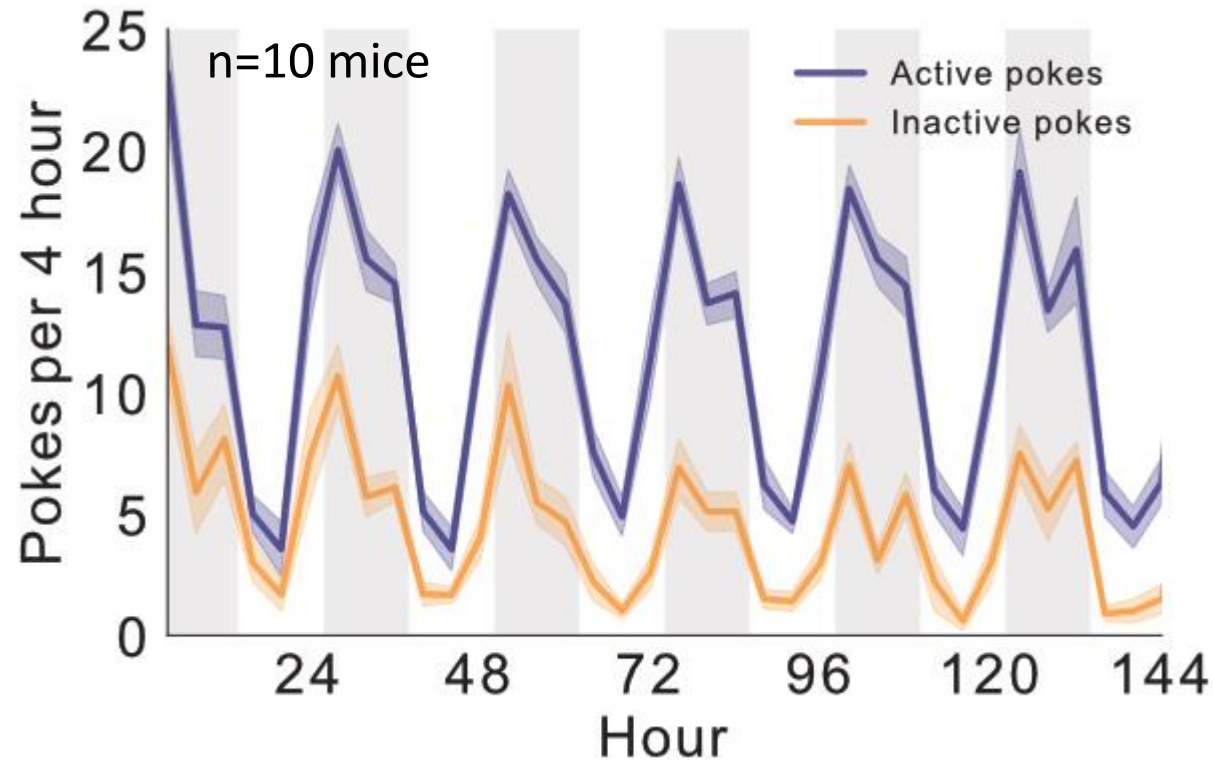
<https://github.com/KravitzLabDevices/FED3>



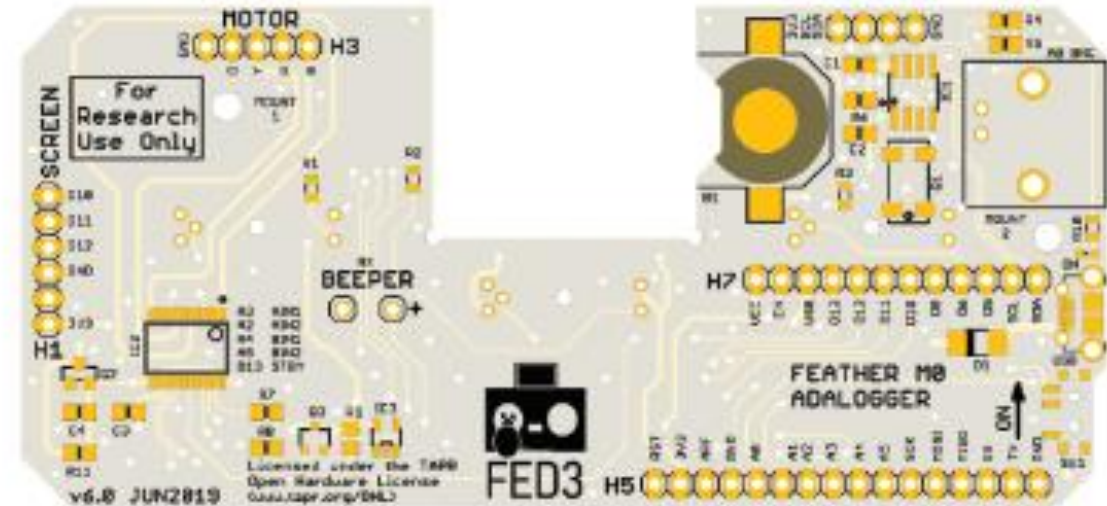
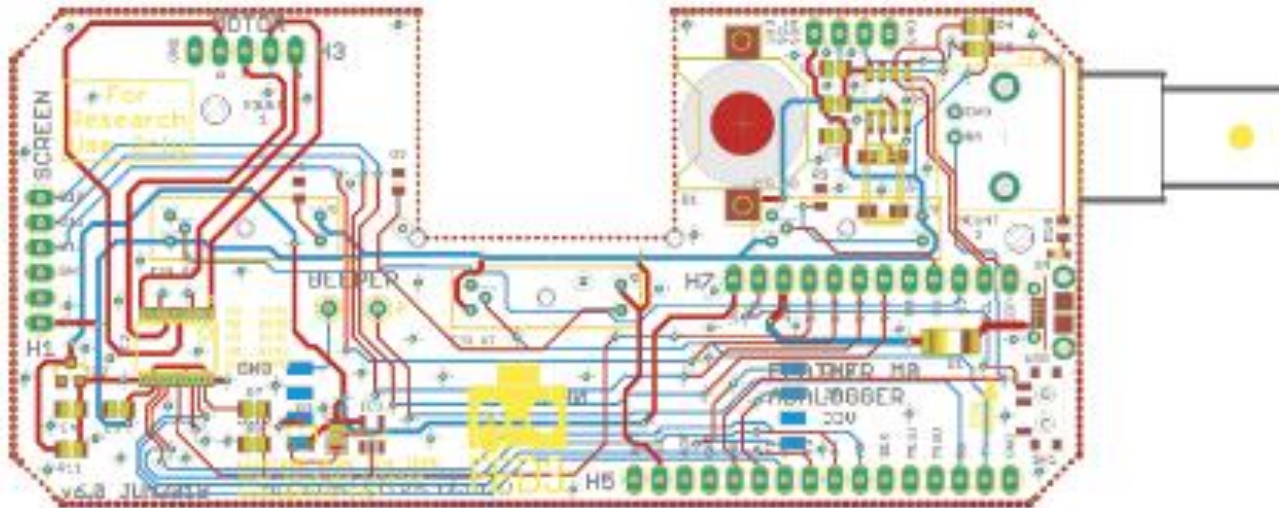
FED3 can automatically train mice in home-cages



FED3 can be used for long-term home-cage experiments

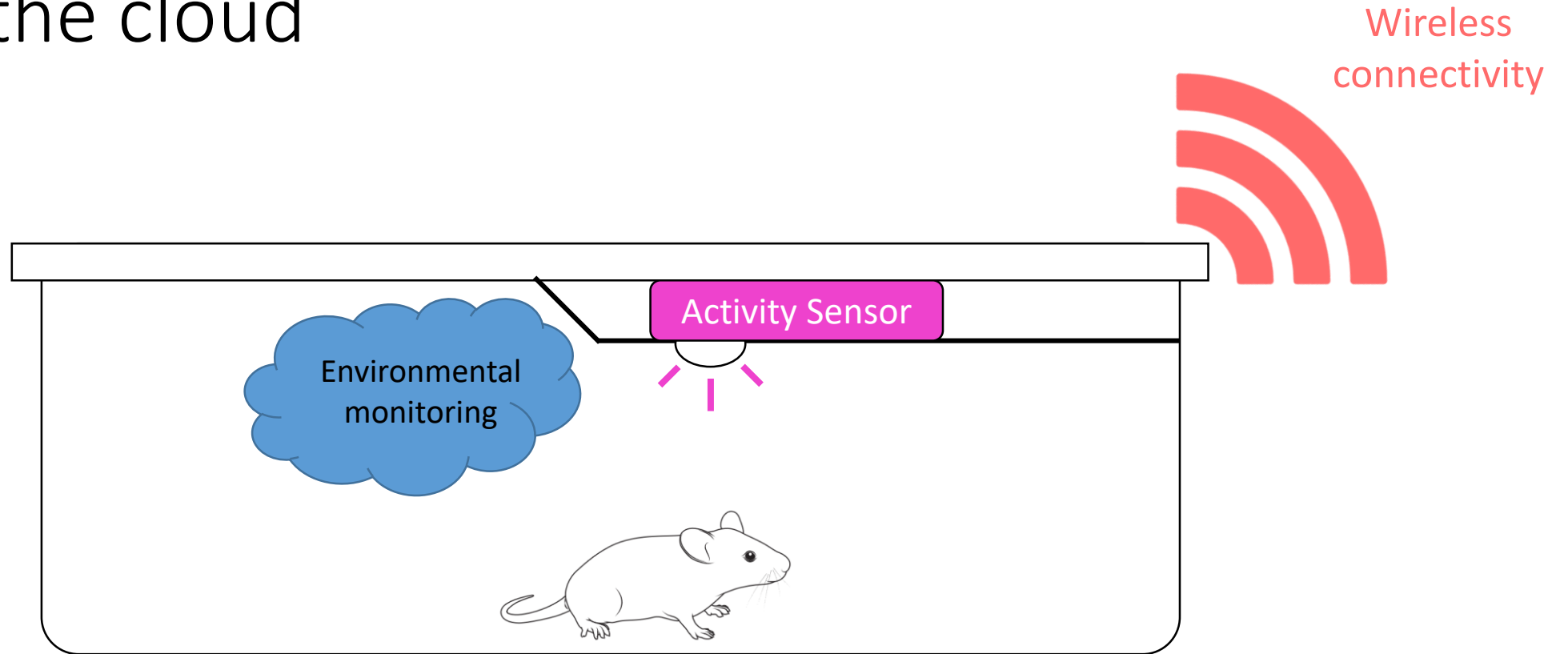


FED3 is open-source



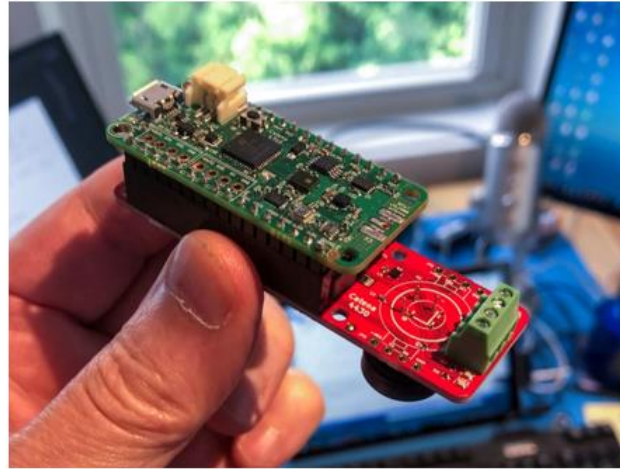
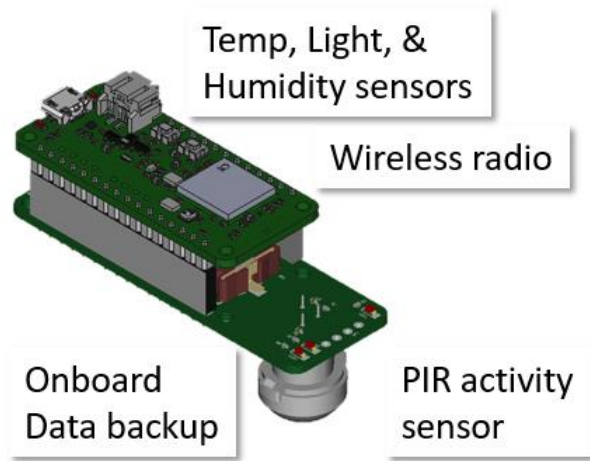
<https://github.com/KravitzLabDevices/FED3>

Transmitting activity and in-cage environmental data to the cloud



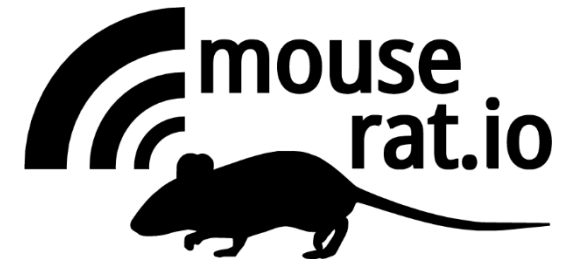
With: <https://mcci.com/>

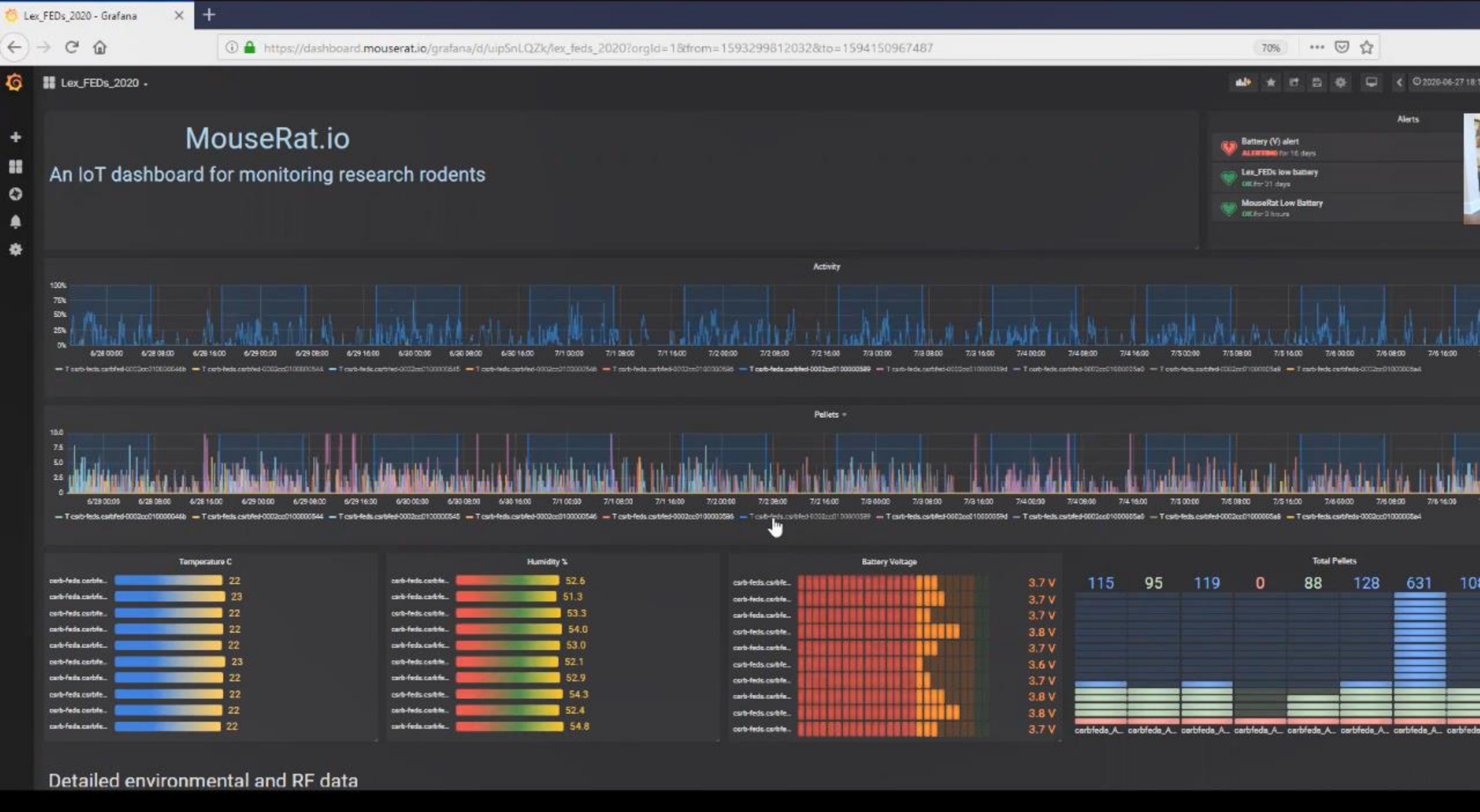
We designed an in-cage device that senses environment, activity, and transmits this data wirelessly to the cloud



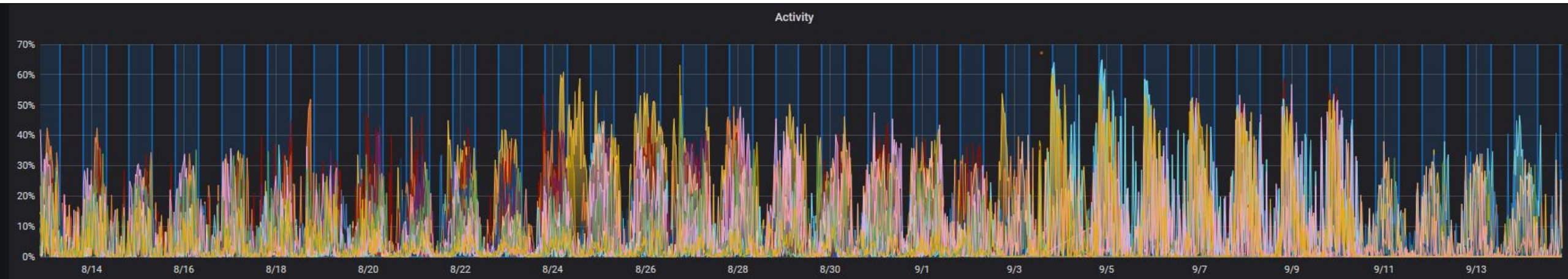
www.mouserat.org

<https://github.com/mcci-catena/mcci-catena-4430>



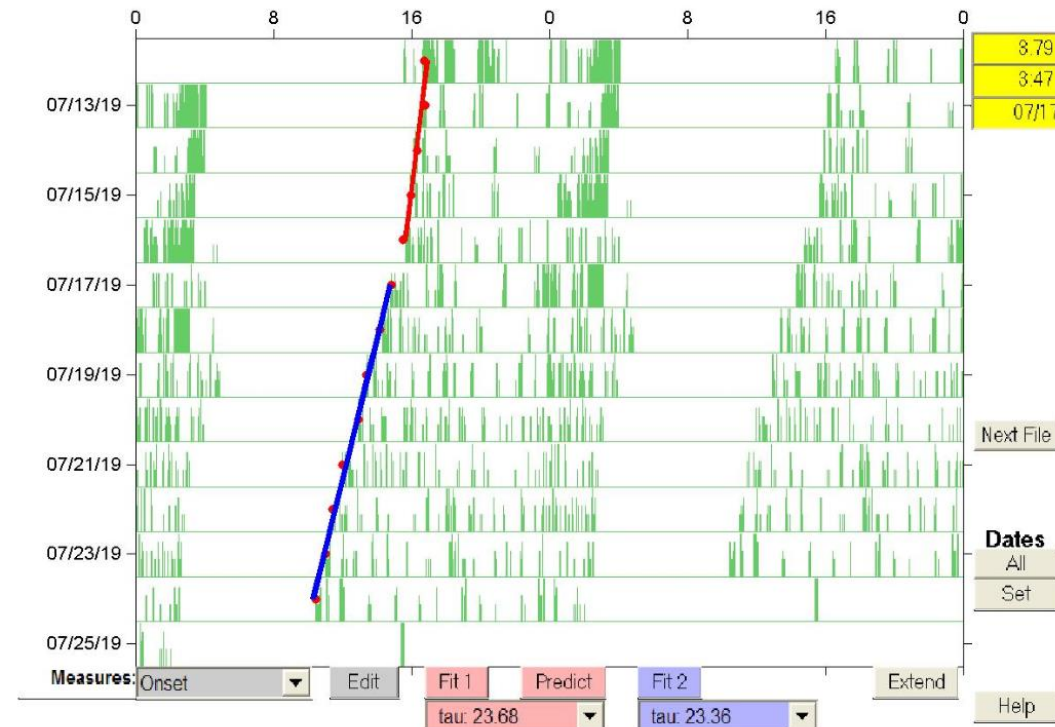


The MouseRat device uses passive infrared (PIR) sensing to detect motion



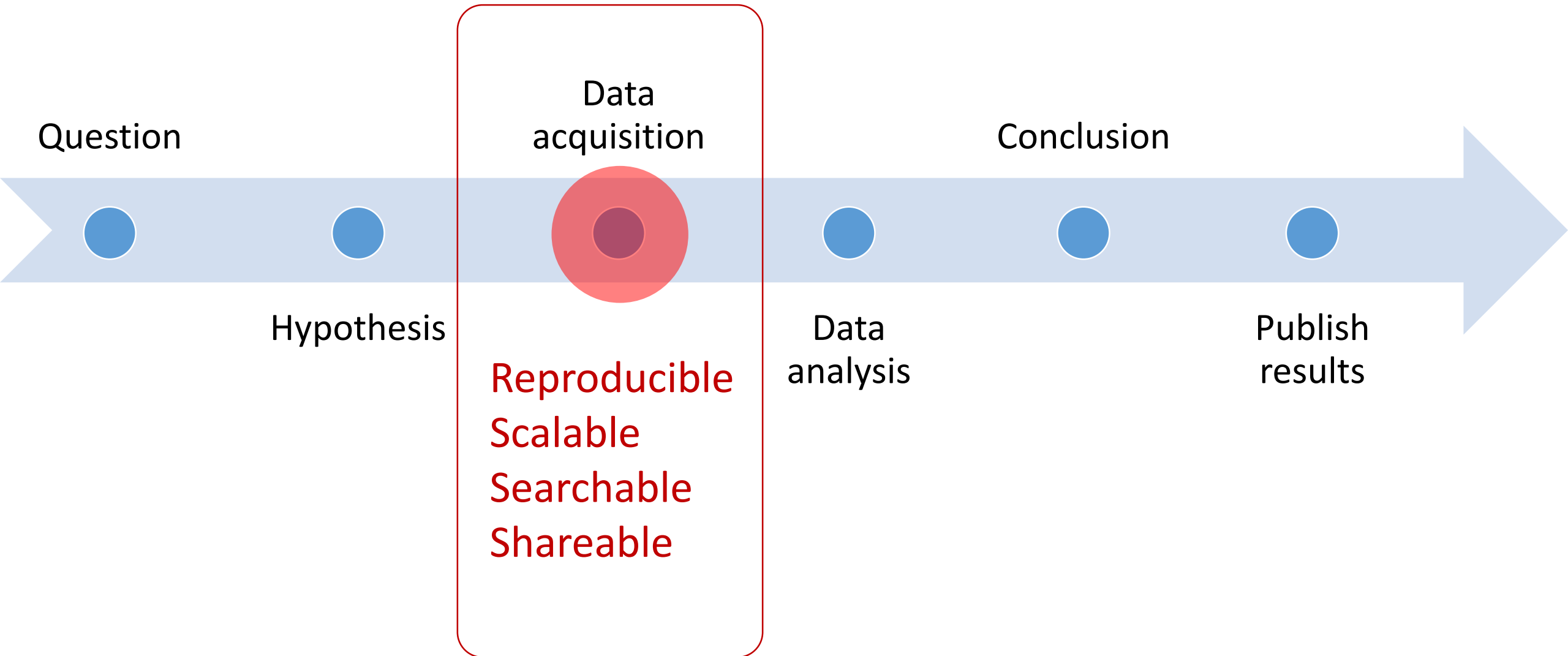
N=26 mice

The MouseRat device uses passive infrared (PIR) sensing to detect motion



Data and photo courtesy of Clara Hozer and Fabien Pifferi
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The idealized scientific process



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FED3

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MouseRat

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Yu-Hsuan Chang
Meaghan Creed



Questions?
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